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Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

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By David Masich, USC Development Office

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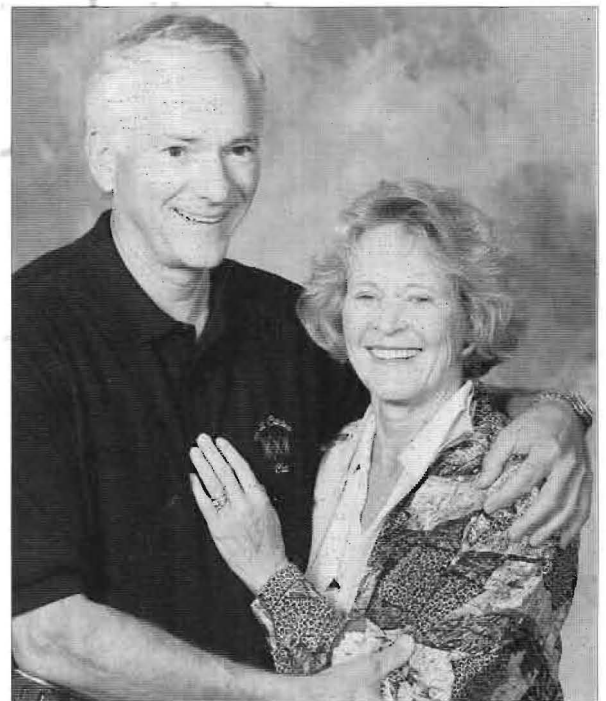
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SCIAA STAFF NEWS

Staff Honored with NPS Partner-
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Jim and Shirley Kirby have been involved with SCIAA for several years, and Jim has served faithfully as a Board Member of the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) for five years. He was the Chair during the fourth year and is currently serving as Past Chair and as a voting member.

During their association with SCIAA, Jim and Shirley were able to get a glimpse of many of the projects that were being carried on. Some of these projects are very well known, such as the *H. L. Hunley*, Charlestown Landing, Santa Elena and Charlesfort, the Allendale Paleoindian Expeditions, and Piedmont archaeology. Others, such as Sandy Island, Mississippian archaeology, and several underwater archaeology projects, while equally important, are not quite as familiar to the public. In personally seeing



Jim and Shirley Kirby. (Photo courtesy of the Kirby Family)

many of these sites, Jim and Shirley developed a sincere desire to help these projects continue. They knew that while staff salaries come out of the state budget and that there is some funding from grants, a significant amount of project operating expenses come from private gifts. Jim and Shirley decided they wanted

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Vista

By Bruce Rippeteau, Director

Legacy, published twice this year, is the newsletter of the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
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Nena Powell Rice, Chief Editor, Layout, Design, and Production

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On January 9-13, 2002, several staff archaeologists from SCIAA attended the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, which was held in Mobile, Alabama. A highlight of the meetings was a symposium honoring our own Stanley South. This salute to Stan was organized by Linda Carnes-McNaughton, historic sites archaeologist with North Carolina's Office of State Archaeology, and Carl Steen, archaeologist with the Diachronic Research Foundation (See article on Page 9)

In January 2002, there was a change in the membership of the Archaeological Research Trust (ART). Several members rotated off the board after serving two two-year terms. They include John Frierson, Cyndy Hernandez, Russell Burns, Lou Edens, Emerson Read, and Esther Shirley. Thank you so much for your service during the last four years! We welcome back Tony Harper as Chair, Simmons Tate as Vice-Chair, Lezlie Barker as Secre-

tary, and Jim Kirby as Past Chair. New members to the ART board in 2002 include Chip Helms from Kingport, TN, (who we welcome back after rotating off for a year), David Hodges from Columbia, Kim Kirby from Chapin, Doc Lachicotte from Pawleys Island, James Ryan from Greenville, and Butch Wallace from Columbia. (See Pages 18-23)

I would be remiss in the historic record of the Institute, if I did not mention the continuing several years of budgetary pain for SCIAA, the College of Liberal Arts, and USC, in our state funding as a result of larger economic developments. However, we at SCIAA continue to be grateful that we developed other berry bushes such as: (1) significant grants and contracts, (2) private participation in excavations, (3) and the entire Archaeological Research Trust and its wonderful supporters.

The Allendale Paleoindian Expedition had another successful field season in May. One of the highlights of this project this year is

the production of SC Educational Television's documentary on the Topper site that will premier on October 29, 2002 at 8:00 PM. (See page 24)

Also, it might be mentioned that I was elected President for 2003-2004 of the Columbia Rotary Club, the 60th largest of 31,000 worldwide and a capital city-oriented business service club. The hard side of this is being Program Chair for 2002-2003!



Bruce Rippeteau, Director. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

ART Board Member Ernest L. "Chip" Helms, III Recognized as Distinguished Archaeologist of the Year

By Nena Powell Rice

On February 23, 2002, Ernest L. "Chip" Helms, III (M.D.) was recognized as the Distinguished Archaeologist of the Year by Jonathan Leader, State Archaeologist, and Christopher Amer, State Underwater Archaeologist, at the 28th annual conference on South Carolina archaeology. Chip has made many significant contributions to the field of archaeology in South Carolina over the past several years. He has served on the Archaeological Research Trust Board for five years and has made financial contributions to numerous staff archaeologists at the SCIAA. Most importantly, he has contributed for several years to the ASSC Graduate Student Grant-In-Aid Program, which has assisted many graduate students in their research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis on South Carolina cultural resources.

One of the unique contributions that Chip has made is supporting the archaeological excavations on the Great Pee Dee Heritage Trust Preserve. The Great Pee Dee



Ernest L. "Chip" Helms, III (second from left), recognized at the annual ASSC conference, is standing with Christopher Amer (far left), Nena Powell Rice, Mary Ellen Howell, Chester DePratter, Bill Kelso, and David Howell. (SCIAA photo by Marion Rice)

Heritage Trust Preserve is one of 66 preserves totaling 80,217 acres owned by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and managed by DNR's Heritage Trust Program. This particular preserve encompasses 2,800 acres and was purchased from the Conservation Fund on December 20, 1991. When Chip was young, he discovered several significant archaeological sites on the property and brought it

to the attention of the director of the Institute in the early 1970s. In March 2002, he supported the Heritage Trust Program in their sixth season at the Johannes Kolb site. We congratulate Chip Helms and his family on their devotion to preservation of several historic homes in Darlington County and their dedication of support to a wide range of archaeological work being conducted throughout South Carolina.

SC ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH By Nena Powell Rice

SC Archaeology Month will be held September 12-October 12, 2002 in many locations throughout South Carolina. The theme for the 11th annual SC Archaeology Month poster is "Hunter/Gatherers." Archaeology Month activities will culminate with the 15th annual Archaeology Festival to be held at Sesquicentennial State Park in Columbia on October 11-12, 2002. This major event offers demonstrations of prehistoric and historic technologies and highlights performances by the Plantation Singers. Friday night will offer a Lantern Tour Through Time, where participants meet prehistoric people and historic characters from colonial and Civil War times.

KIRBY GIFT, From Page 1

the ongoing work of the Institute to be as consistent as possible, and to not be limited by the ups and downs of the state budget or year to year giving.

In January 2002, Jim and Shirley and their family set up a very generous \$100,000 endowment fund at the USC Educational Foundation. This fund will provide a permanent source of funds for projects at the Institute. They knew that they could designate a particular project or site to receive their endowment's income every year. However, they wanted

the Archaeological Research Trust Board to be able to allocate the funds each year based on the current priorities and circumstances.

We are so appreciative of Jim and Shirley's interest in providing a permanent source of funds for the Institute. They know how important it is to look toward the future in trying to preserve the past. It is their hope that others will join them in positioning the Institute for many successful endeavors in the future. Thank you Jim and Shirley for your visionary example!

Underwater Archaeology

Recording Another Dugout Canoe!

By Lynn Harris

A diverse collection of prehistoric and historic period canoe hull forms are scattered around South Carolina. These ubiquitous and utilitarian water craft are displayed in museums, private homes, gardens, and even restaurants. Others are still embedded in riverbanks, beaches, and oyster beds, or submerged in the

legislative statutes. The SCIAA *Notebook* series, dating to the 1980s, contains a number of short articles listing canoe recoveries by staff and the members of the public who discovered and reported these water craft. Walter Wilkinson, a member of the SCIAA Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Board, attended our local

during the historic period based on the use of gauge holes in the manufacturing process. Europeans, Africans, or Native Americans may have been the makers. It is the first example of a canoe that we had encountered in South Carolina with a little mast step for a sail near the bow, and a double-ended hull (pointed at both ends) with a rocker shape (like a banana). The stern features indicate that it may have had some kind of steering arrangement like a steering oar or a light tiller. It was most likely a sailing canoe used

offshore for fishing or coastal work. Perhaps it was even used for longer ocean or coastal expeditions. In Florida, early traveler William Bartram described how



Carl Naylor from the Charleston SCIAA Underwater Archaeology Office, shown measuring the Russell canoe. (SCIAA photo by Lynn Harris)

muddy rivers and estuaries of the Lowcountry. Similar to other examples of local material culture, vernacular watercraft are likely products of a creole culture combining indigenous, African, and European traditions of boating and building skills. The dugout canoe-style hull is the most representative example of this southern tradition. Fragments of historical information about the value and use of canoes to the South Carolina community are scattered among traveler's diaries, plantation journals and correspondence, newspaper advertisements, artwork, commissioner's reports, and

conference on South Carolina archaeology in February where the Underwater Archaeology Division's efforts to compile canoe data were addressed. Shortly afterwards, he noticed an interesting example of a dugout canoe on the banks of the Waccamaw River. It was beautifully displayed in a private garden belonging to the Russell family of Pawleys Island, SC. The canoe had been given to them many years ago, after it was uncovered from the shifting sands of Myrtle Beach. With the Russell's permission, we spent a morning documenting the design of the canoe. It was probably made

"Indians have large handsome canoes...some of them commodious enough to accommodate twenty or thirty warriors. In these large canoes they descend the river on trading and hunting expeditions, to the seacoast, neighboring islands and keys,...and sometimes cross the gulph, extending their navigation to the Bahama Islands and even to Cuba." A disastrous incident in 1701 that involved the Sewee people also hints at the maritime use of Native American craft:

When gentleman explorer John Lawson encountered a community of Sewee he was told a story about their

attempts to undercut the English deerskin trade because they regarded the English as "no better than cheats." The Sewee, after consultation among their heads, and without a dissenting vote, agreed themselves to find the English markets across the ocean. Boat builders in the community were employed in building the biggest and best canoes they were capable of making. These canoes had mat sails and sufficient crew for a "Voyage of Discovery to Europe." According to Lawson, the Sewee attempted to form a kind of "naval fleet." He described how "the affair was carried out with a great deal of secrecy and expedition, so in a small time they had gotten a navy, loading and provisions, and hands to set sail, leaving only the old, impotent and the minors at home 'till their successful return.'" Some of this fleet of Amerindian adventurers were reportedly lost in a storm at sea, while others were captured by English ships and taken

as slaves. The attrition of men in the community resulted in the Sewee widows wandering over to the Wando people with whom they intermarried. By 1716, the remaining Sewee were taken as slaves by the French settlers living along the Santee River where by the mid-1800s they were building large plantation sailing dugouts like the *Bessie* displayed in the Charleston Museum courtyard by the mid-1800s. Whether the boats and the seamanship skills of the Sewee were inadequate for this type of ocean-crossing endeavor, or whether they simply had a misfortune and might have succeeded are unknown. Nevertheless, the incident suggests that they probably had past experience using traditionally built canoes on the ocean and thought they could undertake such a voyage. We would like to thank Walter Wilkinson for informing us about this canoe and the Don Russell family of Pawleys Island for their hospitality and their permission to record the canoe.

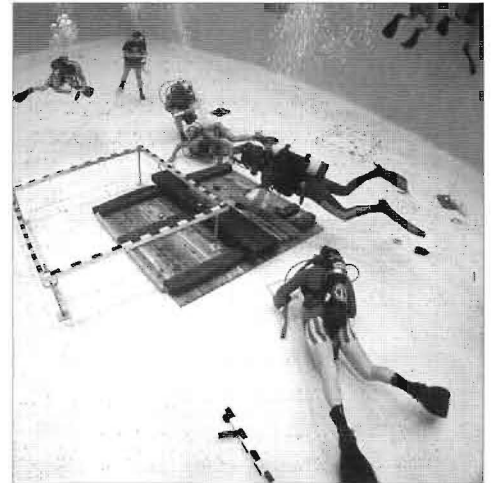


Interior view of Russell canoe. (SCIAA photo by Lynn Harris)

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY WORKSHOPS AND FIELDSCHOOLS

By Lynn Harris

An Underwater Archaeology Field Training Course in Charleston was held the weekends of June 7, 8, and 9 and June 29 and 30. A Maritime Archaeology Terrestrial Field Training Course (for non-divers) will be offered two weekends in October 2002 (dates still to be set).



Fieldschool instruction in underwater mapping and recording techniques taking place in the USC pool. (SCIAA photo)



Fieldschool instruction in underwater archaeological techniques on-site in the Cooper River. (SCIAA photo)

Points and Pots

By Lynn Harris

On March 26, 2002, a tide of hobby divers flowed into the Underwater Archaeology Division at SCIAA in Columbia heavily loaded with their prehistoric collections. This was an opportunity for licensed divers with some of the biggest or most unique collections of projectile points and complete pots to meet with our Native American artifact specialists—Al Goodyear, Tommy Charles, and Chester DePratter. Photography aficionado, Daryl Miller, meticulously adjusted his lighting and backdrops to create a permanent and professional record of these finds for SCIAA. Divers who participated came from all around the state and recovered their collections from several different rivers and creeks. For example Darryl Boyd and Steve Arnold came from North Augusta, Stephen Taylor, Doug Boehme, and George Pledger came from Charleston, Carl Woodward came from Georgetown, Julius Duke came from Florence, and Alec Blalock came from Camden.

Throughout the day, divers and archaeologists enthusiastically compared and discussed Yadkin, Palmer, Morrow Mountain, Taylor, Kirk, and Bascom points. A complete Mississippian pot revealed how intact submerged artifacts can be found in good condition on the surface of a riverbed, when located by divers. Among the points and pots was evidence of prehistoric activity often overlooked by divers such as cores, flakes, preforms, and the other debris associated with the tool making process.

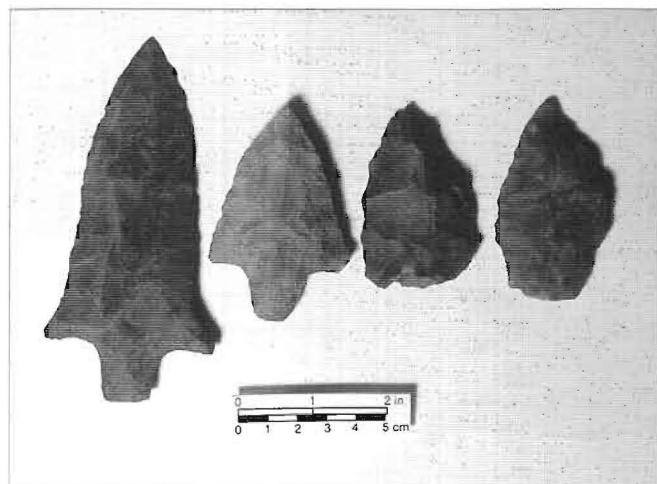
Thank you all for bringing your collections to SCIAA. We hope to repeat this workshop annually and herein include a photographic spread of the finds.



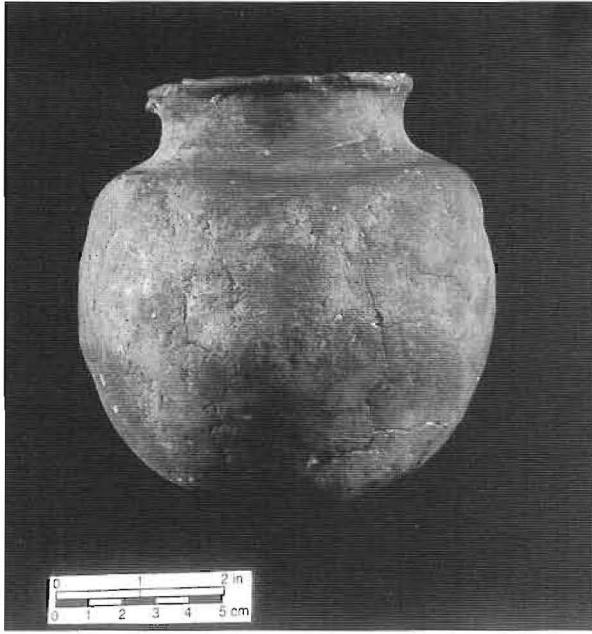
George Pledger (far left) and Doug Boehme (far right), both from Charleston, brought their underwater artifact collections to SCIAA, which were identified by Tommy Charles, Lynn Harris, and Al Goodyear. (SCIAA photo by Nena Powell Rice)



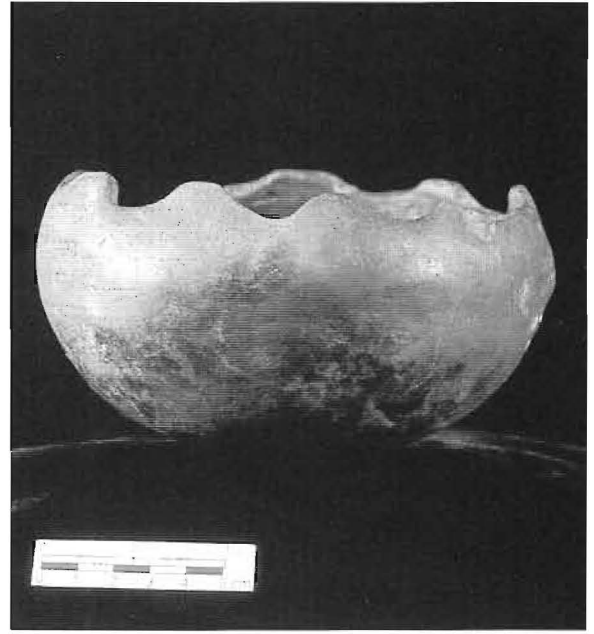
Doug Boehme (right) discusses his collection with Tommy Charles (left). (SCIAA photo by Nena Powell Rice)



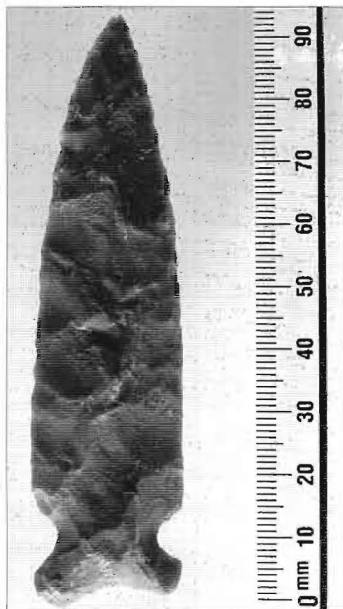
Projectile points found by Darryl Boyd from North Augusta, South Carolina. (SCIAA photo by Christopher Amer)



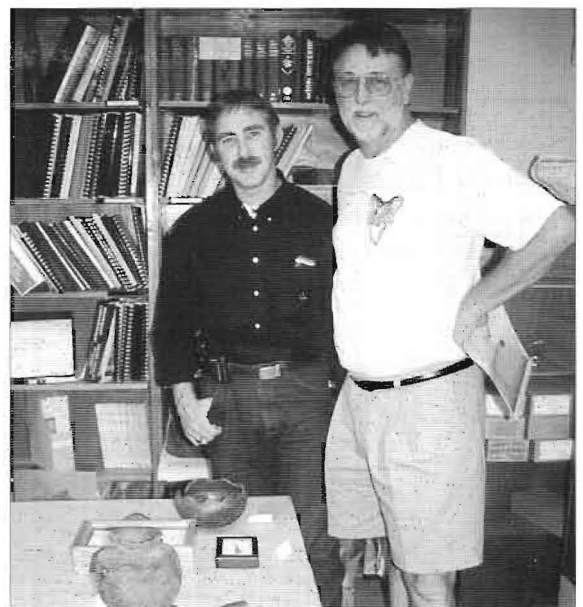
Prehistoric pot found by Alec Blalock from Camden. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)



Burnished scalloped edge pot found by Steve Arnold from North Augusta, South Carolina. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)



Early Archaic side-notched point found by Doug Boehme. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)



Steve Arnold from North Augusta and Alec Blalock from Camden standing near the artifact collections they brought for identification and recording. (SCIAA photo by Nena Powell Rice)

Research

Piedmont Research Update

By Tommy Charles

Two new petroglyph sites were recorded this fall and winter, one each in Greenville and Fairfield Counties. Another pictograph site was also recorded, bringing the total number of pictograph sites found in our state to three. The pictographs consist of eight quadrupeds, depicting fox or cat-like animals of various sizes. An oddity is that they are grouped in pairs of two that face each other. The drawings were done with rust-red ochre and are located in a rock shelter that protects them from the environment. Several of the drawings are extremely faint, but others are quite well preserved. There are still a few things to do before completing the survey for this season, but basically, the Petroglyph Survey is winding down until next fall and winter season.

Summer does not mean vacation time; I have just completed a draft of a chapter on the Rock Art of South Carolina for inclusion in *Rock Art of the Eastern United States*. The book will be published by the University of Alabama Press and is scheduled for completion this fall/winter. I have also scheduled for completion this summer a text and photograph manual on the prehistoric stone tool types of South Carolina. The manual(s) will be placed in the SCIAA Research Library and available to students and others who are interested in stone tool technology. A similar publication for the public may be forthcoming in the future.

A third, and more immediate project involves testing of a prehistoric archaic period campsite in



New pictograph discovered in Pickens County, SC. (SCIAA photo by Tommy Charles)

Spartanburg County this summer. Dr. Terry A. Ferguson, Director of Instructional Technology Laboratory at Wofford College, and I are planning this excavation as a joint venture between SCIAA and Wofford. We plan to initially evaluate the site, perhaps using ground-penetrating radar, coupled with some excavations. Test results will determine our plans for future research at the site. We will be using volunteers whenever possible, and Terry is attempting to arrange for their use of camping facilities at nearby Camp Croft State Park. There will be no costs for working at this

site, but we desperately need funds to support this project. Those wishing to make monetary contributions may do so by sending them to me, made payable to the USC Educational Foundation. Stipulate that the contribution is for the Piedmont Research Fund, account number 1-A-3868. Your contribution will be greatly appreciated. Dr. Ferguson is creating a web site for the project, but until it is up and running feel free to contact me at <charlest@sc.edu> or call (803) 777-8170. We hope you will come and take part in researching this intriguing site, or just visit.

A Salute to Stanley South and His Five Decades of Research in Historical Archaeology

By Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton and Carl Steen

In January 2002, the Society for Historical Archaeology held its 35th annual meeting in Mobile, Alabama. A special symposium was organized by us as a salute to Stanley South's five decades of historical archaeology. From his beginnings in the mountains of western North Carolina to the coastal calms of eastern South Carolina, Stanley South has plied his brand of archaeology for five decades. During this time span he influenced, directly or indirectly, hundreds of other archaeologists seeking to understand more about the past occupants of this world and theirs. His desire to apply scientific principles and evolutionary theory in a field dominated by ancestor worship and historical hysteria resulted in pattern recognition, artifact typologies, dating formulas, hypothesis testing, arguments of relevance, and many a paradigm shift in the field of archaeology of the historic periods. This special symposium was organized and presented to highlight major contributions made by Stanley South to the discipline of historical archaeology as it has evolved from the mid-1950s into the new millennium.

Below is a list of papers presented at this special symposium. They are being prepared for publication by the authors:

Linda Carnes-McNaughton—
Introduction

Linda Carnes-McNaughton—
Praising the Poet Archaeologist: South's Contributions to North Carolina Archaeology

Kenneth Lewis—*Patterns on a Changing Landscape: Transition in the South Carolina Backcountry* (Read by Carl Steen)

Joe W. Joseph—"The Damn Yankee": *Stan South and the Search for Ethnic Identity*

Martha Zierden—*Whose Trash is It?: Material Culture and Site Formation Processes at 14 Legare Street, Charleston*

Thomas Beaman, Jr.—*From the "Castle" to The "Palace": A Proposed Artifact Pattern for High-Status British Colonial Residences*

Michael Stoner—*The Brunswick Pattern and the Interpretation of a 1670 Charles Town Structure*

Carl Steen—*Stan, South of the Border: Stanley South's Contributions to South Carolina*

James Legg—*The Great War at Santa Elena: The Incidental Archaeology of World War I Marine Corps Training*

on Parris Island

Chester DePratter—*The Ayllon Expedition and the Search for San Miguel de Gualdape*

Russell K. Skowronek—*Recognizing Pattern and Evolution on the Spanish Colonial Frontier: A View from California and the Pacific*

Kathleen Deagan—*Patterns South: The Evolution and Applications of Pattern Recognition Tools in the Archaeology of the Spanish Colonies*

Lewis Binford—*The "Problem of Problem" and the Use of Archaeological Observation*

Robert L. Schuyler—*Stanley South, Charles Darwin, and Leslie White: The Place of Evolutionary Theory in Historical Archaeology*

Stanley South and Halcott Green—*A Model for Measuring Energy Costs in Historic Sites Assemblages*

John Idol—*Digging Stan South's Poetry: An Appreciation* (Read by Linda Carnes-McNaughton, and Stan South read "The Fisherman")

Leland Ferguson and Carl Steen—*Discussants*



First Row (L to R): Kathleen Deagan, Chester DePratter, Stanley South, Linda Carnes-McNaughton*, Leland Ferguson, Russell Skowronek; Second Row (L to R): Joe Joseph, Michael Stoner, Thomas Beaman, Carl Steen*, Lewis Binford, and Robert Schuyler. (*Co-Chairs of Symposium). (Photo by Bruce Rippeteau)

George Washington, Barbados, and Archaeology: An American-Barbados Connection

By Michael J. Stoner, L. Brett Brinegar, and Karl Watson

On November 2, 1751, George Washington and his brother Lawrence arrived on the shores of Barbados. Seeking relief for Lawrence's tuberculosis, the Washingtons traveled to Barbados and observed what must have been the busiest, if not the largest, urban area they had ever seen. Although surpassed in sugar production by Jamaica in the early 18th century, Barbados remained the richest British colony in the Caribbean. The Barbadian capital of Bridgetown, the largest and busiest metropolitan area in British America, supported a bustling economy and heavily influenced the plantation of other colonial ventures, including Jamaica, Antigua, and Carolina. Barbados was not, however, a model of European society. By the 18th century, it had formed its own identity as a Creole society.

Washington observed many different aspects of Barbados and Barbadian society during his stay, which according to the historian Jack Warren, Jr., "was one of the most stimulating adventures of his early

years." (See Figure 1) Washington first noticed the tropical countryside, exclaiming, "the beautiful prospects which on every side presented to our view The fields of Cain, Corn, Fruit Trees, &c in a delightful Green." He was also taken by the manner in which Barbadians "Genteely receiv'd and agreeably entertain'd" him, and was intrigued with the island's defense works, which led him to conclude that the island was "one intire fortification." Perhaps most significantly, Washington was struck by the diversity of Barbadian society. Not only did he write of the island gentry, but also of the island's poor whites. He reported, "Every [Gentleman] is oblig'd to keep a white person for every ten Acres capable of acting in the Malitia and consequently those persons so kept cant [be] but very



Figure 2. UWI Undergraduate Modupe Sodeyi (lower left) and Dr. Karl Watson (center), explain to Barbadian Prime Minister Owen Arthur (right) the archaeology process. (Photo by Michael Stoner)

poor." Washington made little mention, however, of the largest contingent of Barbadians—slaves.

By mid-18th century, the Barbadian slave population was one of the largest of the British colonies. In 1757, the total number of Barbadian slaves, which accounted for about two thirds of the island inhabitants, was around 63,600. Slaves in Barbados consisted of field hands, domestic servants, and tradesmen, as well as "jobbing slaves—who worked out on a permanent basis and paid their owners a fixed weekly sum." A small but prominent portion of the Barbadian population included freedmen whose numbers grew to over 2000 by the beginning of the 19th century. Working primarily as hucksters, merchants, and craftsmen, freedmen occupied the full spectrum of economic status



Figure 1. The c. 1720's George Washington House as it looks today. (Photo courtesy of the Barbados National Trust)



Figure 3. UWI students skillfully excavated each Test Unit. (Photo by Michael Stoner)

on the island. Even though Washington omitted them from his diary, Barbadian slaves and freedmen were certainly a visible portion of Barbadian society.

In the spring of 2002, the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, Barbados (UWI) began an archaeology field school at George Washington's island home. (See Figure 2) The house, a newly acquired holding of the Barbados National Trust, sought to expand the excavations begun in the fall of 1999 by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (CWF), Williamsburg, Virginia. Utilizing students from the H38A Historical Archaeology course at UWI, the excavations targeted investigations in a gully adjacent to the house, an area being threatened by a local developer. In this gully, the UWI investigations planned to explore an 18th-century refuse midden located by the earlier excavations. (See Figure 3)

The midden appeared to consist of five distinct stratigraphic levels. These strata were identified primarily by soil color, with the exception of Level 2B, which was a thin layer of brick, mortar, and wrought nails, and Level 4, which was solid bedrock. Levels 1 and 2 contained a mixture of

18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century artifacts, while artifacts from Level 3 were limited to the mid-18th-century. White salt-glazed stoneware, Delft, Chinese porcelain, and lead-glazed slipwares made up much of the mid-18th-century ceramic collection from Level 3, but the most prominent ceramic type was Barbadian redwares.

for sugar wares increased. Planters, therefore, found it necessary to indenture servant potters to maintain an ample stock of these vital wares. In time, this highly skilled craft was passed on to slaves. Enslaved potters in Barbados not only produced sugar wares, they also made domestic wares for the plantation, and presumably for themselves. Barbadian-manufactured tankards, bowls, cooking pots, and chamber pots—encouraged in part out of plantation self-sufficiency—co-existed and may have even replaced expensive European-made ceramics.

With Barbadian domestic redwares having been excavated in what would appear to be a closed mid-18th-century context, it seems certain that redwares were not only being manufactured in Barbados, but were also an integral part of everyday life at the George Washington House. (Figure 4) Certainly, these locally manufactured redwares could

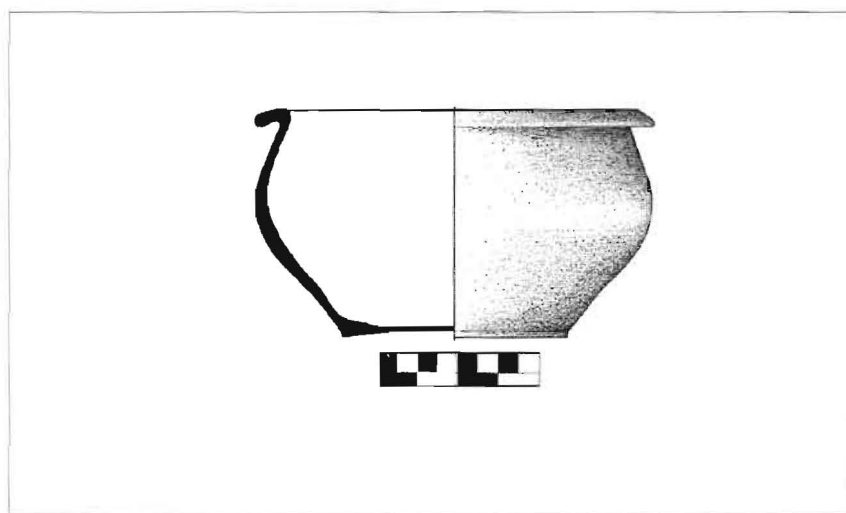


Figure 4. Barbadian redware, like this chamber pot with a white slipped interior, was excavated among the other 18th-century artifacts. (Drawing by Michael Stoner)

Around 1650, sugar planters in Barbados began employing English potters to produce ceramic sugar molds and molasses-drip jars for use in the sugar industry. As sugar became more lucrative, the demand

have been used by George Washington. But like the Creole society that greeted the future U.S. President, Barbadian redwares were an unrecorded aspect of Washington's visit to Barbados.

The Allendale-Topper Site Conference and Beyond

By Albert C. Goodyear, Director of the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition

On January 25 and 26, 2002, the Allendale-Topper conference was held on the University of South Carolina campus. This conference was intended to bring together a variety of researchers who have been working on the Topper site to report on their findings to date. It was also an effort to update the many volunteers and supporters of the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition as to the state of our knowledge. It is estimated that over 300 members of the public have volunteered to help excavate the Allendale sites since 1995. By all indications, the conference accom-

Topper or found in Allendale County, SC. In addition, Joe and Lynn McAvoy brought casts of the pre-Clovis and Paleoindian artifacts from the Cactus Hill site in Virginia as well as several examples of bend-break flake tools from the famous Williamson Clovis



Guests viewing the artifact displays at the SCIAA open house, January 25, 2002, as part of the Allendale-Topper site conference. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)



Pegi Jodry (Left) and Dennis Stanford (center), both of the Smithsonian Institution, view artifacts with Al Goodyear (right) at the Allendale-Topper conference artifact display. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

plished its goals as nearly 150 people attended the conference on Saturday, and 140 came to the evening banquet.

On the Friday before the conference, an open house, artifact display was held at SCIAA. The education room was full of artifact cases illustrating the variety of prehistoric chipped stone tools found from pre-Clovis through the Woodland and Mississippian periods, an interval of time spanning over 15,000 years. The majority of these were from sites excavated on the Clariant property such as Big Pine Tree, Charles and

in addition to the public, a large number of professional archaeologists were able to see much of the typical Allendale Paleoindian and Archaic artifacts, probably the greatest number ever shown in a single

exhibit. Similarly a large display of the Topper pre-Clovis lithic material was presented showing the range of microlithic and cobble-sized tools.

Friday evening the attendees were treated to a delightful reception at the home of Betty Anne and Simmons Tate who live near campus. The Tates, members of SCIAA's Archaeological Research Trust board (ART), opened their lovely home and welcomed folk with fine food and drink. This social occasion provided opportunity for Allendale expedition veterans to renew friendships and to speak with the various invited scientists who were making presentations the next day.

The conference was held all day on Saturday with a noontime break for lunch down at Yesterday's in Five



Scott Jones and Steve Watts demonstrate prehistoric stone tool making for the open house, artifact display of the Allendale-Topper site conference. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)



Conferees and invited guests enjoying the reception at the home of Simmons and Betty Anne Tate as part of the Allendale-Topper site conference. (SCI/AA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

Points. Each speaker was allotted 30 minutes time but it was clear that the presenters could have used more. The scientists were asked to give public friendly presentations on their particular discipline prior to explaining their work with the Topper site. Unfortunately, even with 30 minute slots, there wasn't much time for questions from the audience. Nevertheless, despite the scientific complexities inherent in photomicroscopy of ancient stone tools, optically stimulated luminescence dating, radiocarbon chemistry, paleosols etc., people generally seemed stimulated with the various scientists' programs. After three seasons of geoaarcheological fieldwork at Topper, the pre-Clovis lithic assemblage is well documented to be associated with the Pleistocene age alluvial terrace of

the Savannah River, at least 15,000 years old and probably older, and stratigraphically below a Clovis-related biface manufacturing zone dated between 13,000 and 14,000 years ago. The final presentation of the day was given by Dr. Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution. Dennis spent an exciting hour reviewing his and Bruce Bradley's research on the origins of Clovis as it

similarities in lithic technology and even art between the two. The site of Cactus Hill in Virginia with its pre-Clovis 15,000 yr. old artifacts was shown to be a possible Solutrean-related antecedent to Clovis culture on the eastern seaboard.

That evening the conferees attended a banquet and listened to a presentation by myself summarizing the current state of pre-Clovis and traditional Paleoindian research in

may have evolved from the Upper Palaeolithic Solutrean culture of France and Spain. While still controversial, their research has yielded some fascinating

pre-Clovis sites may be challenging given the Pleistocene landscape, especially since a great deal of its coastal plain is now drowned by the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Other places like Topper should exist, however, and these need to be targeted for testing. Paleoindian sites from Virginia down through Tampa Bay, Florida were reviewed with their attendant chronological, stratigraphic and typological problems. It is clear that there is much work to be done on dating and documenting Clovis in the Southeast, not to mention the great typological variation represented in post-Clovis projectile points. The need to work with geologic and other scientists in unraveling the mysteries of the late Quaternary was emphasized where teams of investigators are formed to investigate sites like Topper.

A Center with a capability of working year round on these

problems, searching for sites from Virginia to Miami, would be the ideal way to approach such fascinating but complex research. In order to qualify as a Center at the University of South Carolina, there must be a privately given endowment of one million dollars dedicated to the program. Components of the Center would consist of various



Al Goodyear presenting summary of late Pleistocene and early Holocene Paleoamerican archaeological research and the role of a center. (SCI/AA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

the Southeastern U.S., and a vision for establishing a Center at USC for Paleoamerican studies. Sites considered to be pre-Clovis were introduced and the paleoenvironmental conditions in the South for the period of 18,000 to 13,000 years ago were reviewed. While certainly colder, the climate was also drier probably limiting surface water availability. Locating

laboratories, field exploration and student support funds, and a research professorship, each of which could be endowed for \$250,000. Given the trend in decreasing state funding for higher education, an endowment will be absolutely necessary in order to provide the infrastructure necessary to maintain continuity for such a long-term program.

Savannah River Archaeology Research

Re-Examining Site Prediction along the Middle Savannah River

By J. Christopher Gillam

In 1989, the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) developed an archaeological predictive model of prehistoric site locations on the Savannah River Site facility (SRS) located along the Middle Savannah River. Since then, the model has been used to target prehistoric archaeological sites for cultural resource management and research projects on the SRS. In recent years, the staff of the SRARP conducted full coverage archaeological surveys for select timber compartments and set-aside areas to test the 1989

model. The following is an examination of the model using data from those full coverage surveys.

The sensitivity zones of the 1989 predictive model attempt to define those locations most likely to contain significant prehistoric archaeological sites (Figure 1). The first, Zone 1, is defined as all areas within 400-m of streams Rank 3 or greater (Strahler system), less than 83-m above mean sea level, and less than 31-m above

the nearest stream Rank 3 or greater. Zone 1 represents only 17% of the total SRS land cover. This zone is the most likely to contain significant, multi-component prehistoric sites. Zone 2 is defined as all areas within 400-m of Rank 1 and 2

archaeological reconnaissance due to their protected status from land use development. Zone 0 represents only 13% of the total SRS land cover.

On the sensitivity zones map (Figure 1), the dark gray areas represent Zone 1, the locations most

likely to contain archaeologically significant sites or high probability areas; the medium gray areas represent Zone 2 and are locations likely to contain potentially less-significant archaeological sites or moderate probability areas; the light gray areas represent Zone 3 and are those locations least likely to contain significant, multi-component sites. The white or empty areas have an indeterminate

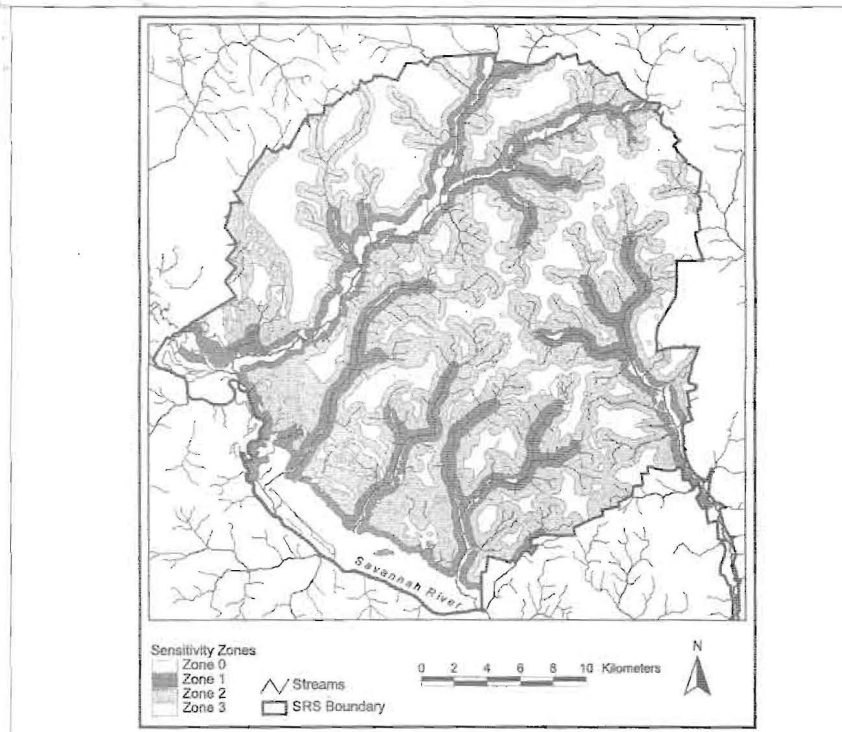


Figure 1. The archaeological sensitivity zones of the 1989 SRARP predictive model. (SCIAA drawing by J. Christopher Gillam)

streams and within 401-m to 800-m of streams Rank 3 or greater. Zone 2 represents a full 44% of the SRS land cover, frequently containing small, multi-component sites and non-diagnostic sites. Zone 3 represents 26% of the SRS land cover, has the lowest probability of containing significant sites, and consists of areas outside of Zones 1 and 2. Finally, Zone 0 consists of wetland areas that do not receive regular

probability corresponding to wetlands of the Savannah River, its tributaries, and upland Carolina Bays (as well as areas outside of the SRS boundaries).

The test sample represents the 47 prehistoric sites recorded during the full coverage surveys, including clear-cut surveys with 100% ground surface exposure and, in wooded areas, shovel testing using a 30-m grid for test unit placement (Figure

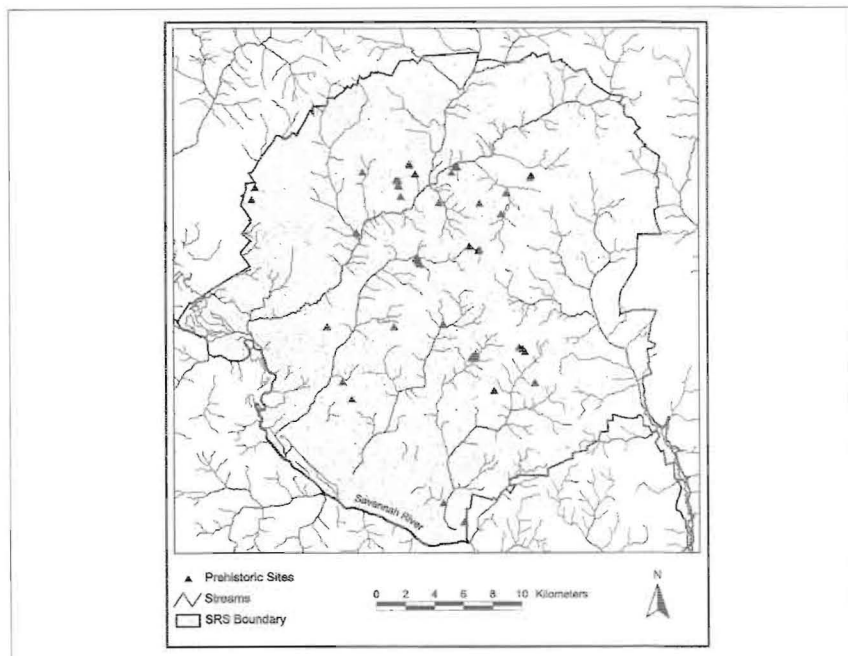


Figure 2. The distribution of prehistoric archaeological sites recorded during the 1989-2001 full coverage surveys. (SCIAA drawing by J. Christopher Gillam)

2). This project is ongoing, but to date has covered over 1,100 hectares of the SRS representing a 1.4% sample of the total landscape. The percentage of land coverage by Zone for the sample has been controlled to closely parallel the percentage of land cover by Zone for the entire SRS. The distribution of survey areas has also been controlled to ensure sampling along all of the major tributaries that dissect the landscape.

Of the 47 prehistoric sites encountered during survey, significantly more (n=18) occurred in High

Probability-Zone 1 areas than expected by chance alone (Table 1). Conversely, the observed frequency of sites for Zones 0, 2, and 3 were not significantly different than that expected by chance alone (n=0, 18, 11, respectively). While these results

support Zone 1-High Probability areas as having the highest density of sites overall per unit area, this zone of the model accounts for only 38% of sites. While this suggests that many sites will be encountered in surveys based upon the model, others might be missed when they occur outside of the Zone 1 bounds. There seems to be considerable room for improve-

ZONE	% Cover	Expected Sites	Observed Sites	Chi-Square (X^2)	% of Sites	Significance
0	3	0	0	0.325	0	none
1	20	10	18	7.478	38	more
2	49	23	18	1.168	38	none
3	27	13	11	0.268	23	none
where $X^2 \geq 3.84$ at 0.05 probability and 1 degree of freedom.						

Table 1. Statistics comparing the sensitivity zones to prehistoric sites (n=47) recorded during the 1989-2001 full coverage surveys. (Tabulated by J. Christopher Gillam)

ment in the overall effectiveness of the model. In addition, Zones 0, 2, and 3 demonstrate frequencies that cannot be distinguished from chance alone. Ideally, the model should correspond to site distributions demonstrating significantly higher

frequency than expected by chance alone for Zone 1 and significantly fewer than expected for all other zones. This is the pattern of the 1973 to 1987 data initially used to develop the model. These factors indicate that there is room for improvement in characterizing prehistoric site distributions on the SRS.

Despite these weaknesses, the 1989 predictive model of the SRARP has been invaluable as a tool for limiting the scale of survey projects and for communicating potentially sensitive areas to non-archaeologists involved with land use on the SRS. The model was developed before the availability of a Geographic Information System (GIS) at the SRARP and thus incorporated only three environmental variables and applied univariate statistics in the modeling process. Significant improvements to the model should be realized incorporating more numerous environmental data sets and multivariate statistical evaluations of the data.

The future goals for predictive modeling on the SRS include developing new, multivariate models

for both prehistoric and historic site distributions. A wide variety of environmental data are currently available or are otherwise being devel-

oped for this project by the staff of the SRARP. In particular, historic roads should prove to be as significant to the historic data as streams are to the prehistoric site distributions. The new models will appear in a future issue of *Legacy*.

Archaeological Research Trust

SCIAA Researchers Funded by ART in 2002

By Nena Powell Rice

On November 30, 2001, the Board of Trustees of the Archaeological Research Trust made decisions to fund four SCIAA researchers for the year 2002. A total of \$8,918.56 was given.

Le Prince Research Project

James Spirek and Chester DePratter received \$3,185 to continue their efforts to locate and identify the remains of a 16th-century French ship, *Le Prince*, that wrecked off Port Royal Sound near Beaufort, SC. A portion of the award will be used to undertake further research at the Archivo General de las Indias (AGI) in Seville, Spain and the other portion will be used to implement at least a week of remote sensing operations. Sr. Claudio Bonifacio, a resident of Seville and an experienced researcher of over 20 years in the archives, has a lead on some documents that pertain to possible Spanish salvage efforts on the *Le Prince* wreck. Not only could they provide a position for the wreck site, but also importantly, they could help to revise the notions of the size of a potential magnetic anomaly in the remote sensing operation.

South Carolina Collector and Petroglyph (Rock Art) Surveys

Tommy Charles received \$3,000 to partially subsidize the expenses of conducting the ongoing Collector and Petroglyph Surveys. Results of the Collectors Survey includes documentation of more than 350 collections of Native American artifacts associated with more than 800 sites. Twenty collections of

prehistoric artifacts have been donated to SCIAA as a result of the survey. Eventually, a report will be prepared on the 411 known Paleoindian points found in South Carolina. The Petroglyph Survey is a joint venture between SCIAA and citizen volunteers and is partially funded by contributions from the private sector. Currently, 47 petroglyph sites and two pictograph sites have been located and recorded. An overview of the Rock Art of South Carolina is being prepared for inclusion in a proposed book, *Rock Art of the Eastern United States*. The survey will continue until such time as the acquired data is deemed sufficient to prepare a final report.

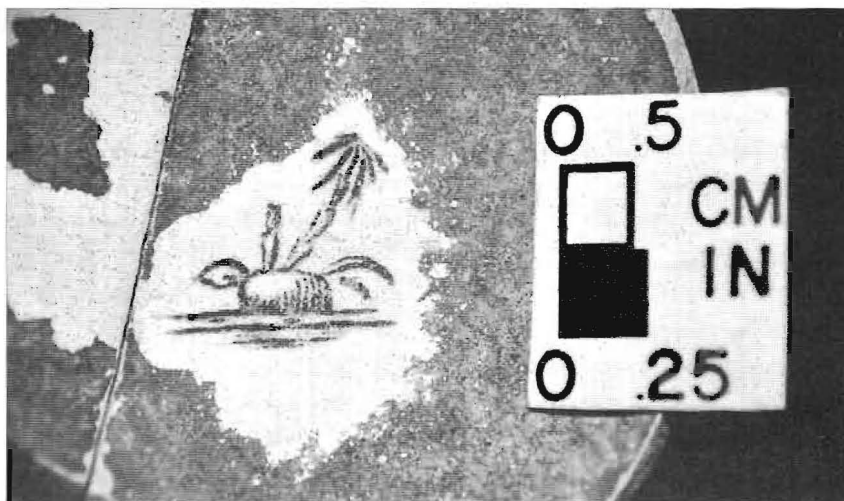
Cainhoy Artifacts Analysis Project

Lisa Hudgins received \$1,366.78 to analyze the assemblage of Cainhoy artifacts as a unit, identifying attributes which denote wares made by the potter John Bartlam. Recent research and scientific analysis have advanced the knowledge about these

ceramic types, and must now be applied to the collection as a whole.

Archival Research into Economic Development of Camden

Dr. Kenneth E. Lewis, research affiliate and professor of anthropology at Michigan State University, received \$1,366.78 to carry out archival research in several historical collections that contain documentary materials pertaining to Camden's role in the development of the South Carolina backcountry during the 18th century. Camden was the central settlement in this region and shaped the nature of its colonization as well as its rise as a stable agricultural area. He intends to examine specific collections at the Southern Historical Collection at UNC, the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, the South Caroliniana Library at USC, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia, the Kershaw County Courthouse and the Camden Archives in Camden.



Bat-printed decoration in the base of one of John Bartlam's "china" teacups—his attempt to make porcelain. (SCIAA photo by Stanley South)

Recent Homeowner Association Interest in the History and Archaeology of Callawassie Island

By Bill Behan, Board Member of the Archaeological Research Trust (ART)

On April 24-25, 2002, Chester DePratter had the opportunity to visit and address the homeowners of Callawassie Island and view several of the many points of historical interest located there. Later at an inaugural historical preservation



Bill Behan, Jim Scott, and Chester DePratter visiting the burial mound (38BU19). (Photo courtesy of Bill Behan)

dinner meeting of the local Homeowners Association (CIPOA), Chester had the opportunity to address an enthusiastic standing room only crowd on the vast history of the South Carolina Lowcountry and the uniqueness of Callawassie Island.

Bill Behan, a member of the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) board arranged the meeting and



Bill Behan giving presentation to Callawassie Island homeowners. (Photo courtesy of Bill Behan)

kicked off the evening's activities by providing an overview of the 102 sites of historic interest that are recorded in the Information Management Office at SCIAA. The island's history spans at least 4,000 years of virtually uninterrupted human

settlement. Many of Callawassie's residents voiced amazement at the amount of history lying literally under their feet, and they have asked for more presentations by scholars at SCIAA.

To accommodate the many people who could not get into the

dinner meeting, a second dinner meeting was scheduled for May 29. This dinner also sold out with standing room only and had a waiting list.

During the afternoon of April 24, Chester was led by his hosts Jim Scott, Bill Behan, and Ed Funk on a tour of four different tabby ruin sites and the island's unusual Indian burial mound (38BU19). Chester identified the pottery from the mound after it was excavated by Mark Brooks of SCIAA. It was Chester's artifact analysis that led to dating the mound to A.D. 1,000-1,150. Excavation of approximately 60% of the site by SCIAA in 1981-82, and by Clarence B. Moore in 1898, led to the discovery of the remains, some remarkably preserved, of 26 Woodland period individuals.

After a visit to the mound, the

tour group visited the tabby sugar mill (38BU409), the only known sugar mill production facility (circa 1815) ever identified in South Carolina. Archaeological excavation and preservation work on ruins was conducted in 1982-1983. ART Board Member Colin Brooker was a major participant in that successful preservation endeavor.

The tour group also met with island resident, Bill Sullivan, at his home near a tabby ruin (38BU78), believed to have been built about 1815 by future Governor, General, and Chief "nullifier" James Hamilton and his wife Elizabeth Heyward Hamilton. The entire island was part of her inheritance from her great-grandfather, Daniel Heyward, and grandfather, Thomas Heyward, who



Callawassie Island dinner meeting. (Photo courtesy of Bill Behan)

signed the Declaration of Independence.

Finally, two other very recently discovered old tabby ruins were visited and examined with their respective homeowners, Art Abrams and Ed Funk. The former has been dated to the early 1800s by Colin Brooker.

Residents of Callawassie Island are now very interested in learning more about its history and doing what they can to preserve the mound and tabby ruins.

Biographies of Current Board Members of the Archaeological Research Trust

Compiled by Nena Powell Rice

Lezlie Mills Barker (Secretary)—Greenville, South Carolina

Lezlie has been a long time supporter of many aspects of research conducted by SCIAA staff. She has participated in the underwater certification program and has worked on land and underwater on the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition. She also supports and participates in Piedmont archaeology and is currently involved with archaeologist Tommy Charles' Rock Art survey. She joined the Archaeological Research Trust Board on January 1, 1996, and served as Board Chair in 1997. She rotated back on the Board in January 2002 and is currently serving as Secretary of the ART Board.



Bill Behan—Callawassie Island, South Carolina

Bill Behan, a resident of Callawassie Island, has joined the ART Board for the 2002-2003 term. He and his wife, Margie, moved to South Carolina in early 2000 after living many years in the New York and Washington, DC (Virginia) areas. Bill is a graduate Marine Engineer of the US Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY. He later pursued graduate studies at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Bill spent 41 years as an engineer, program manager, and executive in the high tech defense electronics field with the Sperry Rand and Magnovox Corporations. Since Bill retired in 1997 as a Vice President of Marketing, he has continued in the telecommunications field.

Currently Bill is very active with historical preservation activities on Callawassie Island, and has been very instrumental in helping launch a Homeowner Association Committee for historical preservation work covering a range of activities. Bill helped organize a very successful inaugural dinner meeting in April for Callawassie Island

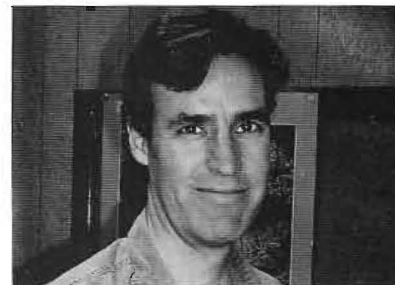
residents featuring SCIAA's Chester DePratter as the principal speaker on Lowcountry archaeology and history. The event was a sell out with 120 attendees. It was so popular that a repeat performance was held again in May and was also sold out with a waiting list.

Colin Brooker—Beaufort, South Carolina

Colin Brooker of Beaufort, South Carolina heads a small consortium of specialists engaged in the excavation, recording, conservation, and publication of historic architectural and archaeological resources. Mr. Brooker trained as an architect in England, later undertaking graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Subsequently, he was appointed Senior Lecturer in Architecture at Thames University, London University, and the School of Architecture in Canterbury, Kent. He has worked as a UNESCO Conservation Expert and was attached to the Jordanian Department of Antiquities as architect/advisor for the Petra/Jerash National Park Project. Mr. Brooker has led several expeditions to the Crusader/Islamic citadel of Shobak in south Jordan and investigated similar monuments elsewhere in the Middle East (Cairo, Aleppo, Damascus, Jerusalem etc.). Today, his practice is largely orientated towards historic structures of the southeastern United States, tabby building being a particular interest. Current projects include stabilization of the mid-18th century Horton House, Jekyll Island, Georgia, and research into Beaufort County's tabby resources for the Historic American Building Survey.

Christopher Ohm Clement—Columbia, South Carolina

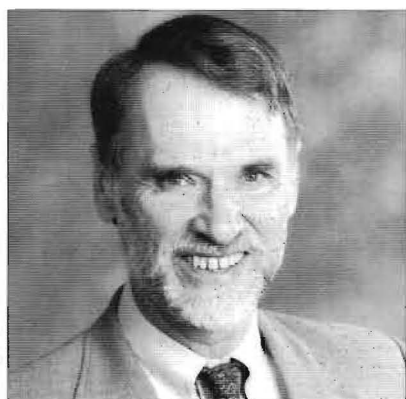
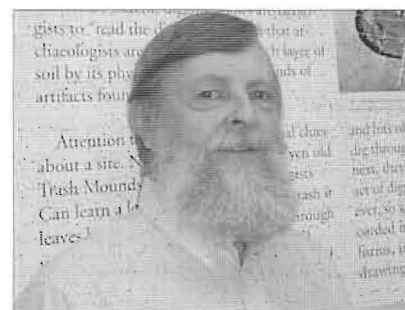
Chris Clement received his Ph.D. from the University of Florida and is currently a Principal Investigator with the Cultural Resources Consulting Division (CRCD) of SCIAA. His research interests include historical and plantation archaeology, cultural resource management, and remote sensing and GIS. Chris



has done contract work throughout the southeast and in New England, while his academic research has taken him to Andean South America and the Caribbean. In addition to projects with the CRCD, Chris continues his research into plantations and slavery on the Caribbean island of Tobago and conducts a variety of work in South Carolina. Most recently, Chris has lead test excavations at Sandy Island in Georgetown County in an initial attempt to clarify the prehistoric pottery sequence on north coastal South Carolina.

Chester B. DePratter—Chapin, South Carolina

Chester DePratter earned his doctoral, master's and bachelor's degrees in anthropology from the University of Georgia. He has worked on a variety of Native American sites, primarily in South Carolina and Georgia, and has written numerous articles on prehistoric archaeology, exploration routes of Spanish explorers, and the early European presence in the southeastern United States. In addition, he is the author of the book "Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Chiefdoms in the Southeastern United States." Since 1989 he has focused on the 16th century Spanish site of Santa Elena and the French site of Charlesfort.



Antony C. Harper (Chair)—Greenville, South Carolina

Tony's interest in archaeology started at the age of six when he found an arrowhead near his grandparent's summer home in the mountains in the western part of the state, right on the North Carolina line. Over 30 years later, he returned to the site of that first find and picked up a clovis point believed to be the first ever found in Greenville County. By the age of twelve, his collection of over 100 artifacts came to the attention of Charlie Schewing and N. A. McKeithen, two of the most prominent amateur archaeologists in the state. During Tony's teenage years, his association with these two individuals led to a life-long interest in pre-Columbian cultures.

While at the University of Georgia, Tony studied under Dr. Arthur "Doc" Kelly, a noted authority on North American pre-Columbian cultures and the foremost archaeologist in the southeast. It was during this period that Kelly worked with state officials to establish the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology in South Carolina. Tony accompanied Kelly on his trips to Columbia to work out details with Dr. Turney-High and others for the framework of what has grown to become SCIAA.

"Because of the fond memories of my childhood interest and my association with the founding fathers of SCIAA, the Institute will always have a special place in my heart. When the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) was formed to benefit SCIAA in November 1992, and I was given the opportunity to serve on the Board, I accepted with a great deal of enthusiasm." Tony has served on the ART Board in January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1996 and from January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2003. He was Chair of the Board in 1996, Vice Chair in 2001, and currently serves as Chair in 2002.

Ernest "Chip" Helms, M.D.—Kingsport, Tennessee

Chip is a radiation oncologist practicing in Kingsport, Tennessee. A native of Darlington County, South Carolina, his interest in archaeology dates from his childhood when he collected arrowheads and potsherds on his grandparent's farm near Mechanicsville. In addition to participating on the ART Board, he assists the SC Department of Natural Resources with the annual archaeological excavations at the Johannes Kolb site on the Great Pee Dee River Heritage preserve, which strives to understand the prehistory of the region and to promote public education and stewardship of archaeological and natural resources. He has served on the ART Board January 1, 1997 to December 31, 2000. He rotated back onto the board in January 1, 2002.



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David Hodges—Columbia, South Carolina

David Hodges is employed by Insurance Management Group which involves business transition planning, estate planning analysis, business life insurance, individual life insurance, and disability income insurance. He is a lifelong resident of Columbia, South Carolina, and married to Susan Graybill Hodges with four children. He graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1975, became a Chartered Life Underwriter in 1986, a Chartered Financial Consultant in 1988, and a Certified Financial Planner in 1992. David joined the Archaeological Research Trust in January 2002. His interests reflect the many boards that he has served including the session of First Presbyterian Church, Chairman of the USC College of Liberal Arts, National Advisory Council, University of South Carolina Board of Visitors, Columbia College Board of Visitors, South Caroliniana Society Executive Council, President of University of South Carolina Associates (1994), President of St. Andrew's Society (1992), and Hammond School Board of Trustees (1988 to 1994).



Adam King—Irmo, South Carolina



Adam King is an archaeologist with the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program. He received a B.S. in Finance from the Pennsylvania State University, M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Georgia, and a PhD in Anthropology from Pennsylvania State University. He has conducted research in the Southeast since 1987, and his research interests center on the Mississippian period and the political economies of chiefdoms. He is currently working on two separate lines of research. The first is concerned with reconstructing the histories of Mississippian chiefdoms in the central Savannah River valley, with a particular interest in understanding how populations living in upland areas were integrated into chiefdoms centered on the river valley floor. The second is focused on the Etowah site and the emergence and development of chiefdoms in the Etowah River of northwestern Georgia.

James N. Kirby (Past Chair)—Chapin, South Carolina

James N. Kirby is a graduate of Wofford College and Duke University School of Hospital Administration. He served for 20 years as a Hospital CEO in SC. In 1981, he founded LexiCode Corporation, a medical record consulting firm. He has a lifetime interest in South Carolina archaeology. He first joined the Archaeological Society of South Carolina in 1973. He has served on the Archaeological Research Trust Board since 1998. He was Chair in 2000 and 2001, and is currently serving as Past-Chair.



Kimbrell Kirby—Chapin, South Carolina



Kim Kirby is a graduate of Wofford College. For 10 years, he served as President of Gem-Clarke Company, Inc, a software development firm. In 1996, he joined LexiCode Corporation as a Principal and Vice President. Kim's interest in archaeology originated during his childhood when he and his father would spend weekends searching for artifacts. He joined the Archaeological Research Trust Board in 2002.

Doc Lachicotte—Pawleys Island, South Carolina

Doc Lachicotte is a graduate of Clemson University. He is a life-long resident of the Pawleys Island Community and is in the real estate business. He joined the ART Board in 2002 and hosted the May 2002 quarterly meeting in Pawleys Island and Brookgreen Gardens.

Charles Peery—Charleston, South Carolina

Dr. Peery was born in Kinston, North Carolina, and he received a B.S. in Physics and Pre-Medicine from Davidson College in 1963, a M.D. from Duke Medical School in 1968 (including Research Training Program and Pre-Doctoral Fellowship in Biochemistry), a Pediatric Internship at Duke Hospital in 1969, a Research Associate, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health in 1972, was a resident in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Medical College of Virginia in 1975, and went into private practice of OB-GYN in Charleston in 1975-2000. An important research interest is in Color Flow Doppler Ultrasound (papers presented in Copenhagen, Denmark and Bonn, Germany and Honolulu, Hawaii; two textbook chapters; 1st and only diagnosis of microscopic cancer of the Fallopian tube using Color Flow Doppler; 1st and only pre-cesarean section diagnosis of true knot in the umbilical cord; etc.). Board certified in Obstetrics and Gynecology and a Fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, he recently obtained certification to practice Hyperbaric Medicine and is Medical Director of Charleston Hyperbaric Medicine.

Dr. Peery has been a meticulous student of the maritime and economic aspects of the American Civil War for more than 20 years. He founded the Underwater Archaeological Associates, a tax-exempt corporation in 1968 and led this group in the investigation of Civil War period shipwrecks sunk off the North Carolina coast near Wilmington, North Carolina. The group worked under contract with the NC Department of Archives and History during this time, and are now recognized as having directly caused the formation of the Department's own underwater archaeological division, which continues to function to this day. As a result of the accumulated knowledge in these areas, Dr. Peery has lectured in many places over the years including the Smithsonian Institution, University of Pennsylvania Museum, East Carolina University, The Explorers Club in New York and DC, The Foundation for Historical Louisiana, Civil War Round Tables in Baton Rouge, Charleston, and Florence, Merseyside Maritime museum in Liverpool, International Conference on Underwater Archaeology in Minneapolis and Boston, and Sigma Xi. He was a technical advisor on the movie, "The Hunley." Boards he has served on include the South Carolina Historical Society, The Charleston Museum, and Gibbs Art Gallery, and he is a member of numerous organizations and societies. He joined the ART Board in 2001. He and his wife, Elaine, live in Charleston.



Bruce Rippeteau (Director)—Columbia, South Carolina

Bruce received his Ph.D. from Case Western Reserve University in 1973, an MA from the University of Arizona in 1970, and a BA from the University of Nebraska in 1968. Dr. Rippeteau taught at SUNY, was State Archaeologist of Colorado, and was a vice president at Powers Elevation Division of Petroleum Information Corporation. As Director and past State Archaeologist of SCIAA, he gives overall direction, creates personnel, material, and fiscal resources, delegates to seven Deputies and Associate Directors and promotes fund raising. As State Archaeologist he carried out the cultural, artifactual, and land-management provisions of three specific acts, and exercised professional leadership among the state's archaeological community by cooperation, goodwill, and personal example. In 2000, he appointed Jonathan Leader as the State Archaeologist and Christopher Amer as the State Underwater Archaeologist. As a Research Professor, his interests include North American prehistory, carbon-14 chronology, underwater archaeology especially of aviation and space assets, and the literary renditions of science. Dr. Rippeteau is a past-Secretary of the Society for American Archaeology, archives the Register of Professional Archaeologists, and is President-Elect of the Rotary Club of Columbia.

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James Ryan—Greenville, South Carolina

James Ryan is a long time Greenville resident who first discovered archeology in the 1960s while living in Peru. Geology and a career in oil/gas exploration were good reasons to keep in touch with the great outdoors, and now photography is one of his current excuses.

James D. Spirek—Irmo, South Carolina

Jim Spirek received his B.A. in history from George Mason University and his M. A. in maritime history and nautical archaeology at East Carolina University. He is an underwater archaeologist with the Underwater Archaeology Division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at USC in Columbia. Jim's main duties include the review and compliance of development projects affecting state navigable waters and conducting archaeological research for the Division. Jim is currently directing the Port Royal Sound Survey, along with assisting in a number of other projects. He has been involved with the *Hunley* project since 1996 and participated in the recovery of the submarine in the summer of 2000. Prior to joining the Institute in 1996, Jim spent three and a half years working for the Florida Division of Historical Resources recording shipwrecks in Pensacola Bay, Florida. Other projects have taken him to Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Bermuda to document sites ranging from a small 16th-century Spanish dispatch vessel to turn-of-the-century Great Lakes bulk freighters.



H. Simmons Tate, Jr. (Vice-Chair)—Columbia and Charleston, South Carolina

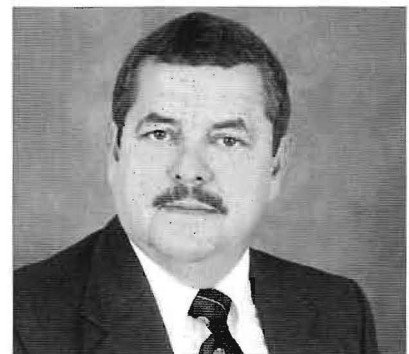


H. Simmons Tate, Jr. is a graduate of Harvard College (A.B. 1951) and Harvard Law School (J.D. 1956). He is a Senior lawyer with the firm of Haynesworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A. He is a frequent lecturer or panelist at continuing legal education seminars sponsored by ALI-ABA and S.C. Bar. He is a member of the American Law Institute, a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, Chairman of the District Court Advisory Committee for the District of South Carolina, a member of the Board of Editors of the *Federal Litigation Guide Reporter*, and author of miscellaneous articles relating to civil procedure or evidence appearing in *Federal Litigation Guide Reporter*, *South Carolina Lawyer*, and other publications. Mr. Tate was the 2001 recipient of the South Carolina Bar

Foundation's DuRant Distinguished Public Service Award.

Butch Wallace—Columbia, South Carolina

Butch Wallace has been a State Farm Agent for 25 years. He has actively or previously served on many boards including Rotary Club of Cayce, Lexington County Republican party Chairman, Clemson University State Extension Advisory Council, President Elect National Kidney Foundation of South Carolina, National Federation of Independent Business, Lexington County Sheriff's Advisory Committee, Crimestoppers Board of Richland/Lexington County, Lexington School District 2 Technology Advisory Committee, Lexington County Finance Director for Joe Wilson for Congress, President Elect Leadership Lexington County Alumni Association, Delegate to Republican State and County Convention, and Lexington County Economic Development Committee. He graduated from Florida State University with a degree in communications, a minor in business. Wallace states, "South Carolina is a rich resource for artifacts dating back hundreds of years. We ought to be excited about how many have been removed and restored here in South that have national significance."



Walter Wilkinson—Darlington, South Carolina

Walter Wilkinson grew up in Florence and Darlington and became interested in archaeology as a child after finding pottery and arrowheads in Darlington County. He played tennis through college then taught tennis as a Pro in South Carolina, Aspen, Colorado, and Santa Barbara, California, then throughout Europe. He now invests in waterfront property on the intracoastal waterway between Litchfield and McClellanville. He is married with a daughter in high school.



Nena Powell Rice (Staff to ART Board)—Columbia, South Carolina



Nena Powell Rice received her A.A. in Liberal Arts from Sullins College in 1973, B.A. in anthropology from Southern Methodist University in 1975, and her M.A. in anthropology from the University of Denver in 1990. She has conducted archaeological field and laboratory work in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, Alaska, and South Carolina. Nena has been at the Institute for over 17 years and has served in several areas. Currently she is Director of Outreach/Development, South Carolina Archaeology Month Coordinator (11 years), Acting Librarian, and Administrative Assistant to the Archaeological Research Trust Board. She is also the editor of the SCIAA newsletter, *Legacy*. She works closely with the Archaeological Society of South Carolina and serves as the Treasurer, Membership Chair, and handles the selling and distribution of Society publications. Nena has traveled extensively and led trips to Europe, Central and South America, the Caribbean, and China, including two trips to Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala, two trips to Turkey, a trip to the American Southwest, and a trip to Peru as a fundraiser for the Archaeological Research Trust. Future trips are planned to Egypt and Jordan.

SCIAA Staff Honored with National Park Service Partnership Award

By Nena Powell Rice

In February 2002, SCIAA and their partners won the 2002 National Park Partnership Award in Historic Preservation for the recovery of the *H. L. Hunley*. The judges felt that the project to recover the Confederate submarine, *H. L. Hunley*, was an excellent example of a successful and important historic preservation partnership. Selected from a group of high quality nominees, the project was chosen for its contribution to America's historical and cultural resources, both inside and outside the National Park Service. The SCIAA staff and associates recognized included Bruce Rippeteau, Jonathan Leader, Christopher Amer, Steve Smith, Jim Spirek, Joe Beatty, Ted Rathbun, and William Still, Distinguished Professor Emeritus at East Carolina University. The other partners also recognized included the



Pictured with their awards are Steve Smith, Joe Beatty, and Jim Spirek (standing), and Christopher Amer, Bruce Rippeteau, and Jonathan Leader (sitting). (SCIAA photo by Nena Powell Rice)

Friends of the *Hunley*, South Carolina *Hunley* Commission, U.S. Navy, Naval Historical Center, Fort Sumter National Monument, and the Submerged Resources Center and the Archaeology and Ethnography Program at the National Park Service.

This Partnership Award was recognized at the 2002 Association of Partners for Public Lands (APPL) annual conference held March 10-14, 2002 in Charleston. Each winning partnership received a \$5,000 cash award and complimentary registration for the conference.

THE 2003 ALLENDALE PALEOINDIAN EXPEDITION

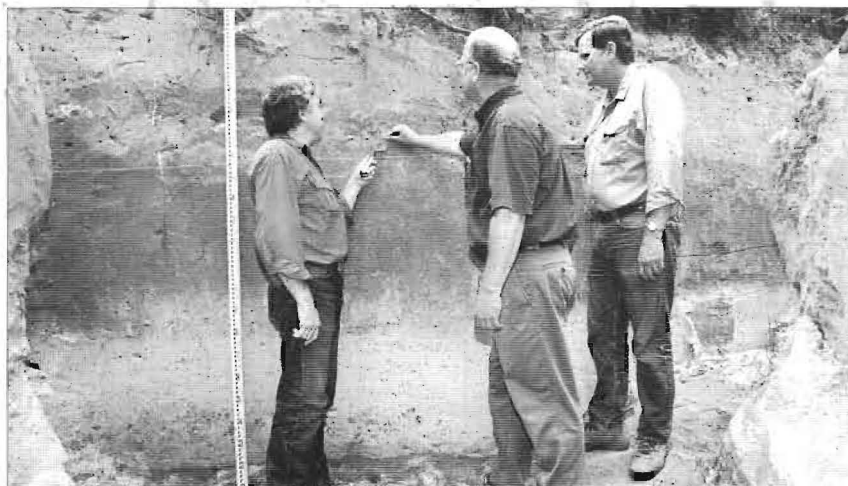
The Expedition is planning to go back to the Topper site in 2003 for five weeks from April 28-May 31. A significant Clovis occupation was located in the 2002 season including the base of a fluted point overlying a layer of Clovis lithic technology. Excavations next year will focus on recovering this Clovis concentration. Also, a well developed paleosol was encountered this year, which separates the Clovis zone from the deeper pre-Clovis horizon. Excavations in 2003 will excavate through this paleosol

into the Pleistocene alluvium searching for more pre-Clovis artifacts. More information about the results of the 2002 field season at Topper will be reported in the December 2002 issue of *Legacy*.

For those interested in signing up for the 2003 season, registration begins January 1, 2003. For on-line registration go to www.allendale-expedition.net. To request registration information or to get on the 2003 notification list, contact Dr. Al Goodyear at goodyear@sc.edu or write to him at SCIAA-USC, 1321 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29208 (803-777-8170).



Fluted point base found in Clovis level at Topper site in May 2002. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)



Tom Stafford, Al Goodyear, and Mike Waters examining Clovis manufacturing layer overlying Pleistocene B-horizon paleosol in backhoe trench 15 at the Topper site. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)



Volunteer Ann Judd shows Taylor projectile point found at Topper in 2002. (Photo courtesy of Daryl P. Miller)

SC ETV PREMIER SHOWING ON THE TOPPER SITE

On October 29, 2002, South Carolina Educational Television will present the premier showing of "Ice Age Humans in South Carolina," a documentary on the discovery of the Topper site in Allendale County. This program has been made possible by a grant from the Clariant Corporation to SC ETV. The one-hour live program, from 8:00-9:00 PM, will feature experts in many multidisciplinary fields including Albert Goodyear of SCIAA, Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution, and other invited organizations and guests. The program will be hosted by Jim Welch of SC ETV's "Nature Scene." Don't miss this exciting program, which will be aired statewide that evening.



SC Educational Television crew led by Steve Folks, Allen Sharpe, and Jim Welch, documenting the excavation at the Topper site May 2002. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller, courtesy of Clariant Corp.)

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